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scientific, social and benevolent and not commercial. In addition to the medical laboratory, other activities for health conservation will be inaugurated. The secretary of the foundation is Dr. Daniel Morton, St. Joseph, and the members of the board of control are prominent citizens of St. Joseph and the state.

FROM the annual statement of the British board of trade *Nature* prints figures for 1913 of imports of scientific instruments and apparatus, as follows:

Scientific Instruments and Apparatus (other than Electrical) Complete

	£
Total imports	710,341
Of which from Germany	362,891
Belgium	28,939
France	108,040
Switzerland	19,872
U. S. A.	182,293

Parts thereof (including Kinematograph Films, Photographic Plates and Films, and Sensitized Photographic Paper)

	£
Total imports	2,373,426
Of which from Germany	310,229
Belgium	126,725
France	522,682
Switzerland	28,762
Italy	121,842
U. S. A.	1,256,311

It thus appears that the imports from the United States exceed those from France and Germany combined. It may be expected that hereafter the imports of scientific apparatus (of which, however, photographic supplies are a considerable part) from the United States will exceed those from all other countries combined.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute, School of Dentistry, the University of Pennsylvania, will be dedicated on February 22 and 23. On the afternoon of February 22 the presentation and formal opening of the building will take place and addresses will be made as follows:

Dr. Charles Gordon, of Paris, France.

Dr. Wilhelm Dieck, of Berlin, Germany.

Mr. John Howard Mummey, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., of London, England.

Dr. William Simon, of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

Dr. Edward C. Kirk, dean of the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania.

THE new building of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh, will be dedicated on the morning of February 26. The principal address will be made by Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond. In the evening Professor John J. Abel, of Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the first Mellon Lecture under the auspices of the Society for Biological Research of the University of Pittsburgh. The subject of the lecture will be "Experimental and Chemical Studies of the Blood and Their Bearing on Medicine."

DR. KARL T. COMPTON, instructor in physics at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, will go to Princeton University next fall as assistant professor of physics. Dr. Compton received the degree of Ph.D. at Princeton in 1912.

Two new members have been recently added to the faculty of the New York State College of Forestry. Mr. G. A. Gutches, formerly in the U. S. National Forest Service, later district forest inspector of Saskatchewan, Canada, becomes director of the New York State Ranger School at Wanakena, N. Y. Mr. H. H. Tryon, formerly forest engineer, becomes instructor in forest utilization. This makes eight new appointments to the faculty of the New York State College of Forestry within the past year. The appointment of Dr. C. C. Adams as assistant professor of forest zoology was noted in *SCIENCE* of June, 1914. The other recent appointments are as follows: Dr. J. Fred Baker, formerly professor of forestry in Michigan Agricultural College, as professor of experimental forestry; Dr. L. H. Pennington, formerly associate professor of botany in Syracuse University, as professor of forest pathology; Dr. H. P. Brown, formerly instructor at Cornell, as assistant professor in forest botany; Mr. Shirley W. Allen, formerly deputy forest supervisor of the Lassen National Forest, California, as assistant professor of

forest extension, and Mr. L. D. Cox, formerly landscape architect to the Park Commission of Los Angeles, as assistant professor of landscape engineering.

SIR HENRY MIERS, formerly professor of mineralogy at Oxford, has resigned the principalship of the University of London to become vice-chancellor of Manchester University.

MR. L. G. OWEN has been appointed professor of mathematics at the Government College, Rangoon.

DR. RUDOLF HÖBER has been made professor of physiology at Kiel, in succession to Professor A. Bethe, who has accepted a call to Frankfurt.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

A TYPICAL CASE

PROFESSOR ——— graduated at ——— University and, taking a post-graduate course, received the degree of Ph.D. He then went abroad, studied at the ——— University, and returned to America, full of enthusiasm for original research. He had published an important memoir for a thesis, which was well received, his instructors encouraged him and his fellow students appreciated and were interested in his work.

He now received an offer of a professorship in a small country college, married, and began his new life expecting to continue his investigations. He soon found that his entire time was occupied in teaching, and that he was obliged to eke out his small salary by writing and lecturing. He could not bear to abandon his great object, the advancement of human knowledge, and found that he could, by extra efforts, devote a portion of his evenings to research, amounting to a fourth of his entire working capacity. He went to the president of the college, asking for an appropriation for an assistant, who could do the routine work of copying, computing, etc., as well and as rapidly as he could himself. Instead of a quarter of his time, he would thus have one and a quarter, or five times as much, and could make rapid progress at small ex-

pense. The president told him that the object of the institution was teaching, not research, and that it was impossible to grant his request. A fellowship was, however, vacant, and might answer his purpose. This, however, would be of no use to him, as the fellow would not want to do routine work, but to undertake a research of his own, and would expect to be taught how to do it. His associates were teachers, not investigators, and took no interest in his plans. After repeated trials and discouragements, he abandoned his efforts and settled down as a teacher only, with no ambitions beyond enabling his classes to pass their examinations.

While good teachers are as much needed as investigators, the work of the latter may be greatly impeded if their main energy is devoted to instruction. The finding of such men, and enabling them to carry on the great work, for which they are fitted, by providing them with apparatus, assistants, or means for publication, is one of the principal objects of the Committee of One Hundred on Scientific Research.

EDWARD C. PICKERING

January 27, 1915

A SPHENOIDAL SINUS IN THE DINOSAURS

THE work which has been done recently on the accessory nasal sinuses in man and the mammals by H. W. Loeb, J. P. Schaeffer, Onodi, Ernst Witt, Ritter, A. W. Meyer, as well as the earlier work of Zuckerkandl, may receive some interesting additions from paleontology. While in no sense intending to affirm any genetic relations between the dinosaurs and mammals it is yet an interesting fact that a large sinus occurs in the sphenoidal region of dinosaurs and labyrinthodonts. It has previously been largely confused with the pituitary fossa near which it lies but recent work tends to show a distinction between this fossa for the lodgment of the hypophysis and the *recessus basisphenoidalis* as it is called by Osborn¹ who has figured this cavity very clearly in *Tyrannosaurus rex*, the huge carnivorous dinosaur from the Cretaceous. The

¹ Osborn, H. F., 1912, *Mem. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, N. S., Vol. 1, Pt. 1, Pls. III. and IV.